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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every Ten Lines, in each language on the Editorial, and Fifty Cents for each time for each subscriber.
Advertisements inserted exclusively with the Editorial, or Selections, Twenty Cents per line each time.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, August 27, 1853.

For Congress:
(SECOND DISTRICT,)
F. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN R. King, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. S. LARGE, of W. Baton Rouge.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

The city of Charleston is situated within the true tropical region subject to the visitations of Yellow Fever. Formerly Charleston was almost every year ravaged by the epidemic—commonly known there as the Strangers' Fever. During the past six or eight years, however, the bills of mortality prove Charleston to be one of the healthiest spots on the face of the globe. Even in mid-summer, the deaths, in proportion to the population, are less numerous than any other city in the Union. The Yellow Fever appears to have completely abandoned Charleston.

Now why is this? The site of the city is upon a low, flat, sandy plain, with an abundance of swampy ground in the vicinity, the exhalations from which are so poisonous and deadly, that planters are compelled to repair to town early in the spring, and the overseers who remain to control and regulate the slaves, suffer horribly from remittent fevers. The position of Charleston is, therefore, by no means favorable to health, and the marked salubrity of that city must be ascribed almost exclusively to the extreme watchfulness and attention bestowed by the authorities, and to their care in enforcing the periodical and thorough cleansing of the streets and dwellings. For example, read the annexed ordinance promulgated by the Mayor of Charleston, and which is but a repetition of a police regulation that is annually put forth:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug 23, 1853.—The recent heavy rains having caused the water to spring in many cellars, the occupants and owners of houses are hereby called upon, forthwith, to empty their cellars of all water, to sprinkle the floors with lime, and to ventilate them daily by opening the doors. The city is, at this period, most blessed with general health, and freedom from disease of a febrile character. To insure its continuance, no means conducive to cleanliness, public or private, should be neglected. All yards should be carefully swept daily, and the contents deposited, by 7 o'clock, A. M., in front of each lot, to be removed by the Superintendents of streets. Any omission, upon their part, (the notice of which should be given at this office) will meet with prompt attention. *Chloride of lime will be furnished to those who are unable to purchase, by application to the Mayor or City Marshal.*

T. L. HUTCHISON, Mayor.

The authorities of Charleston fully understand the importance of preventing the outbreak of disease. Their ordinance nine admonishes them that disinfecting agents destroy malaria, and that even should an epidemic supervene, the removal of filth and the purification of the surrounding atmosphere must tend materially to mitigate its violence. Hence the wisdom of this ordinance. It is greatly to be deplored that our Council failed to pursue a similar policy, instead of quarrelling about the duties of the Street Commissioner, they should have passed an ordinance requiring the inhabitants, under heavy penalties, to cleanse their premises, and to use freely the requisite means of disinfection. The lines we have italicised relative to the employment of the Chloride of Lime, are respectfully entitled to the serious consideration of the authorities of New Orleans. One ounce of Chloride of Lime is worth more, as an agent of purification, than a dozen barrels of tar. Chemists are well aware that the Gas Chloride is a most powerful and penetrating disinfector. It destroys at once all fetid odors, arrests the progress of incipient decomposition, and possesses antiseptic qualities of the highest value. The efficacy of the Chloride of Lime depends entirely on the Chloride which exists in chemical combination with Lime, and the union with which is so loose, that when exposed to the air, Chlorine evolves. If you don't believe us, you may be assured that if Chloride of Lime were thrown into the gutters, along our streets, and small quantities of it strewed in the yards, and in all places where filth is accumulated, infinite benefit would result.

A scientific friend at our elbow suggests that every house in the city should be fumigated by the employment of pure Chlorine. This may be accomplished easily, and at a very trifling cost. An ounce of peroxide of manganese and about two ounces of common salt may be mixed together in a basin, or an iron vessel, to these add half an ounce of sulphuric acid, previously diluted with six times the quantity of water. Chlorine will be produced in copious streams. By moving the utensil containing the mixture from room to room, and leaving it finally to the yard, where the inmates will not be exposed to its irritating fumes, a perfect system of local fumigation may be obtained. The gentleman who offers this advice, has lived for many years in countries visited by the Fever—has witnessed the successful employment of Chlorine in the mode indicated, and is confident that it will be productive of a speedy and marked amelioration in the sanitary condition of our city. There can be no harm in trying the experiment.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The greatest mortality during the present visitation, was exhibited in the Report of the Board of Health on Monday last. The total number of interments was 263, and from Yellow Fever 154. On Saturday, a report exhibits a diminution of 90 from these figures—the whole number of interments being 193, and from Yellow Fever 104—the latter includes the cases marked unknown. This is a notable decline in the mortality, and indices the hope that we have passed through the worst of the pestilence. But we shall be enabled to speak with more confidence in this respect, after a day or two more.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The report of the Board of Health of the 24th shows that 7 interments had taken place—4 of yellow fever.

VICKSBURG.—Several fatal cases of Yellow Fever have occurred at Vicksburg. The disease has not, however, yet assumed an Epidemic form.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—There were 5,293 visitors at the Crystal Palace on the 15th. Contributions to the Washington Monument, $1411 54.

MEYER'S UNIVERSAL AND UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATER.—We are indebted to the publishers for numbers of both these magnificently illustrated periodicals. The latter contains a fine engraving of New Orleans, and some kindly and unprejudiced remarks upon our city.

COUNTERFEITING is not confined to the coining of bad money, and to prove that it is not, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

There are now to be found, not in junk shops or alley cellars, but in stores with frescoed walls and lofty ceilings, such articles as sewing silk with italian certificates and signatures, warranted genuine, which the proprietors of such stores know was never afloat upon the salt water, prints with "Dollfus Mieg & Co., Paris" upon the ticket, which the sellers know came from a Yankee workshop; gloves marked "Boucher and Vervelet" but which never were manufactured made of Pennsylvania sheep skins; breadcloths, bearing the well known name and inscription of a Fredericksburg factory, sold to the knowledge of the buyer, which never left the great Erie Canal; spool cotton, stamped "Coates," cutlery bearing the trade mark of "Rodgers," and multitudes of others, too numerous to mention.—all frauds upon the manufacturer whose name is borrowed, and so far as the cheat is successful, frauds upon the customer. Apart from this consideration there is another of equal, if not greater importance. Clerks and other employees are familiarized with dishonesty. If it is label or stamp the label and signature of a German manufacturer, in order to give currency to Cologne water made in New York or Philadelphia, why may not the clerk write the name of his employer upon the back of his note, in order to secure a discount at Bank?

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—The latest Natchez papers say that the fever has subsided in that city. Nevertheless the *Free Trader* remarks

The Yellow Fever is now prevailing in Natchez as an epidemic, and has been certainly so since Friday last, though the fact was unknown to us when we penned an article on the subject for our last issue. On Saturday there were six interments; on Sunday 5; on Monday 3; and by yesterday 3, equal in proportion to present population to one hundred a day in New Orleans. The disease, however, seems to prove fatal almost entirely among foreigners and others unacclimated, but chiefly among the former; though several of our oldest citizens have been seized with it. Every body has left town that could, and but very few are left. Business is at a dead stand. But two dry good stores was open on Main street yesterday; most of the merchants have sought temporary locations in the country and neighboring villages.

A greater panic never occurred before, from a similar cause, among any people. Our atmosphere is indeed. We may walk for an hour, sometimes, and not meet a dozen people.

The disease, however, the physicians generally are saying, is manageable when prompt measures are taken. We would therefore enjoin it upon all to obtain immediate medical aid, on the appearance of the first symptom.

What! has the quarantine failed?

A Boston songstress, Miss Heneger, has, it is said, produced quite a sensation at the Paris conservatorio, where she has been under tuition for eight months past. She sang before the judges at the Concours, on trial for a prize, and won the second. Accused, viz: a certificate of merit and proficiency. She is but seventeen years of age.

BITTER CENSURE

The anti-ministerial press of Great Britain teems with the most violent denunciations of the course of the Government, for which it terms the "timidity," "cowardice," "imbecility," etc., as shown in its negotiations with Russia. Here is an example from the London *Morning Advertiser*—the journal which complimented so highly Captain Ingraham, for his gallant bearing in the Kossta affair:

"Every post brings confirmation of the general dismay at the cowardly conduct of our Cabinet. The cheek of every Englishman must burn with shame, and his heart beat with indignation, as he reads the foreign journals. Whatever their politics, their country, or their faith, their contempt of the pusillanimity of England is earnestly exhibited. The mere diplomatic sneer, the roughly jest, to the coarsest and most insulting fashion. Our gunboats, *our rockets*, our treachery, our imbecility, are the burden of their diatribes or jokes.

"It is long since England stooped so low in the estimation of the world. The Aristocrats, who make use of us, despise us. The Cabinet of All the Talents is a standing joke at Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. The people of France and England are consigned to the same limbo of derision. That is just. Parliament and people led by the nose by drivellers like Aberdeen and Clarendon, must expect to be ranked in the honorable category of cowards, slaves, or fools.

"The despotism of France is almost as ignominious as the repressentative impotence of England. The 'glories' of the first Empire have dwindled into something worse than Louis Philippian Pitchardism. The eagle of Austerlitz is a compound of the vulture, the jackdaw, and the dunghill cock.

"The Empire can compass a nocturnal ambuscade—it can massacre inoffensive citizens in Paris—it can hunt with horse and foot the peasantry in the departments—it has the courage of perjury and the audacity of theft—but it shows the white feather to the Emperor of Russia—and it skirks, like a burglar at the sight of the police, from an armed and equal enemy.

"We are sick of the iteration of exposing the timidity of these two miserable Governments. But it is a duty to go on *They* are insensible to shame, we know. They are the ass not in the lion's skin, but the rhinoceros. Ridicule is blunted on their impenetrable hide, and indignant argument is vain against it.

Hard *words* these! They talk about the discourtesousness of the American press, but even in a Presidential campaign, our political newspapers rarely make use of such indecent and offensive language. The worst of it, in this instance, is, that the Ministry of England meant all the reproaches levelled at them. The composite Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen and his associates has managed its diplomacy in this Russian question, with the most signal absence of tact, manliness and spirit. A purely Tory Minister might have done nothing, and the public indifference to the dignity and honor of the country would have speedily accomplished a political revolution. A Whig Ministry would probably have displayed courage, firmness and determination. But this wretched melange of Whiggery and Toryism has, by pulling in opposite directions, has only contrived to disgust the nation. The Whigs in the Cabinet possessed just sufficient influence to send the British fleet to Besika Bay, while the paralyzing counsels of Toryism kept it there, in contemptible inactivity, unwilling to retreat, and afraid to advance.

Whatever may be the upshot of the Russian question, England will have small cause for self congratulation. She will have gained neither glory, nor power, nor national respect, while assuredly she will have forfeited that high position in the family of European States, assigned by the tacit consent of the world, and by her own previous achievements.

[COMMUNICATED]

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE,

Gentlemen—Will you be so kind as to allow me the use of a small corner in your valuable journal, to call the Public's attention to the fact that this year to the best of my knowledge, there has been no letting the water from the Water-works, or from the river, run through the streets in the way that was done in 1832, '33, '7, '41, and '47, which were all bad years for sickness. I am no physician, but I am old enough to think that water running through our streets, does no harm, if it does no good, and take my word for it, that as the streets and gutters are now, it needs some water to take the scum off of them. You may say it has rained, but the rain leaves as much dirt behind as it carries off. You don't believe me, you may take a walk about town in any part you please, after 11 A. M. and before 3 P. M., and you will have proof enough to satisfy yourself. Carry some eau de cologne with you.

Yours, Respectfully, N. B. J.

Sympathy for New Orleans.

The *Petersburg Intelligencer* of the 20th says:

The aggregate amount subscribed up to noon last evening was $603.50. The proceeds of the Sax Horn Concert last night will be added to day and other contributions will no doubt be made before the evening, when the whole will be remitted to New Orleans.

The Ladies of Staunton (Va.) have subscribed $225 for the relief of the sick in our city.

In Boston, the contributions have increased to the sum of $5,000. The ladies of the Bay of St. Louis have made up fifty-four dresses for the female orphans now in charge of the Howard Association, and are engaged in preparing other articles of clothing for these unfortunates.

The citizens of Augusta have authorised the Council to make a donation of $1,000 in aid of the New Orleans sufferers.

The Charleston *Courier* says:

Since Friday, we have received at this office $166 for the Howard Association, for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at New Orleans, making a total of $1190. Many of our citizens have not, however, as yet come forward, but we trust that they will do so during the day. We have, we know, never a case of more pressing necessity—information received by us daily receive of the progress of the pestilence are heart rending in the extreme, and the distress exceeds anything before witnessed. The other cities of the Union are nobly responding to the appeals made by the Howard Association for aid, and Charleston, assuredly will not be the last liberal of them. Let there, then, be no hesitation, but all according to their means contribute something in behalf of the sufferers from this great calamity. We should like such to be enabled this evening to telegraph to the Secretary of the Howard Association to draw for another thousand dollars, and therefore extend by appeal to the benevolence of our readers to all the philanthropists of that noble charity with all the means at their disposal.

Our country friends, also, will not we trust wait a deaf ear to our appeals, although, with the exception of Sumter, we have heretofore, scarcely more correspondent at Aiken, we have so yet received nothing from them. The hearts, however, that can contemplate unmoved the picture of human suffering daily presented in the accounts from New Orleans, must be obdurate indeed, and we, therefore, confidently rely on our fellow citizens in the more distress of the State swelling our list considerably; and would only simply remind them that to this Distance, *charity, let dat you ride dat*—he contributes twice who contributes quickly.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH UNDER THE OHIO.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable on the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph line was laid across the Ohio river, at Paducah, Kentucky, on Monday the 20th ult. The Paducah *Personal* gives the following account of it:

We examined this novel piece of mechanism a few days previous to the time it was deposited in its watery abode, and were not a little astonished at its great strength. It is composed of six large iron wires twisted together, consisting of eight strands, making a cord of about one eighth of an inch in diameter.

To prevent the iron wires and the security of insulation there are three coverings of strong osnaburg, saturated with an elastic composition of india rubber; and around this are eighteen large iron wires, drawn tight as the wire will bear, and the whole is then spirally lashed together with another large wire passing around at every step quarters of an inch. The whole forms a cable of near two inches in diameter, and it is much the largest and most substantial cable of the sort the world.

We are told that the great cable across the channel from England to France is inferior to this in strength, and by the means as well adapted for electrical applications; while in point of strength it will not compare at all with the one at this place. The British wire across the channel is surrounded by light wire, while ours has sixteen. Ours is spirally lashed, while the British is not. The electric wire in the British cable has but one coating of gutta percha, while ours has three.

This stupendous wire, which now conducts the lightning from shore to shore, beneath the bed of the majestic Ohio, is 4,900 feet in length. It has been constructed by that amiable and accomplished gentleman, Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq., late President of the Company, and now, Secretary of the American Telegraph Confederation, assisted by J. B. Sleeth, mechanical engineer. These gentlemen have made improvements in the construction of cables, both scientific and mechanical, which well entitle them to letters patent, and the country may well be proud of them as men of skill and ability in whatever they may undertake.

The wires on this line, we understand, have been exceedingly true his tone and expensive to the company, upwards of $20,000 having that could, and but very few are left. Business is at a dead stand. But two dry good stores was open on Main street yesterday; most of the merchants have sought temporary locations in the country and neighboring villages.

A greater panic never occurred before, from a similar cause, among any people. Our atmosphere is indeed. We may walk for an hour, sometimes, and not meet a dozen people.

The disease, however, the physicians generally are saying, is manageable when prompt measures are taken. We would therefore enjoin it upon all to obtain immediate medical aid, on the appearance of the first symptom.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The large woolen factory near Manlis Mills, Richmond, (Va.) was consumed by fire on Thursday night week. Loss estimated at $100,000, with an insurance of $60,000—$70,000 of which is in the Richmond Fire Association—$40,000 in the Fire Marine Co., and $10,000 in the Mutual. There was a large stock of goods on hand, and several hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

Advices have been received at New York from St. Thomas, which confirm the report that an *emeute* had occurred at Tortola, one of the Caribbean Islands under British rule. The inhabitants had mostly fled to St. Thomas—Troops, however, had been sent from that island, and it was believed that the revolt would soon be quelled.

The Government during the last three weeks has redeemed over $1,000,000 of United States Stocks, at 94 per cent prem.

Captain Young and the only known survivors, ten in number—of the bark Argyle, which recently foundered on her passage from Bristol to Quebec, arrived at Quebec on the 6th instant. They were nine days in one of the ship's boats, drifting about, and six of these days were passed without food or water—during which time seven of the men in the boat died. Of the survivors, two are females—one over fifty years of age, who, to add to her sufferings, was doomed to see her son, a fine, strong young man of twenty-three years, die of hunger by her side. The other female is a young woman. There were twenty five persons on board the Argyle, including three passengers, and it is feared that but ten of the twenty-five have been left.

The real estate of New Bedford, Mass., is valued at $6,132,125, and the personal estate at $14,380 50. The total valuation of real and personal estate last year was $21,271,530, showing an increase in valuation this year of $1,159,725.

Letters from the White Mountains state that those frozen regions were touched and melted by the late hot weather. A letter from the Alpine House, at Gorham, says: "The thermometer here on Friday stood at 95 deg.; the oldest inhabitant never knew such weather for more than a day."

When Mr. Jefferson retired from the Presidency he owned 9846 acres of land, divided into two plantations, upon one of which he had 113 slaves, and upon the other 85 slaves, making a total of 198 slaves. In 1825 the debts of Mr. Jefferson, which had annually accumulated, became so numerous that he petitioned the Virginia Legislature to *sanction by a special law* a lottery based upon one of his estates, and his request was granted. In spite of the northern cities subscriptions were raised for his relief, and $16,000 was presented to him. He unwadowed, about $80,000. Before the lottery tickets were all sold Mr Jefferson died.

The New York Tribune has advices from Shanghai to May 15. The sloop of war Plymouth was to remain there, and not to accompany the Japan expedition, as expected. The American merchants houses had addressed a letter to Commissioner Marshall, asking that they should not be left defenceless, exposed to any emergency that might arise. Commodore Perry, therefore, had detached the Plymouth for the present, from the Japanese squadron. Bayard Taylor, Esq., of the N. Y. Tribune, had joined the expedition to Japan, having been assigned a place in the corps of artists, with the rank of master's mate, on board the steamer Susquehanna. The expedition was to sail from Shanghai on Tuesday, May 17, and though its immediate destination was not known, it was supposed it would rendezvous at the great Loo Choo islands, there to await the Saratoga and Powhatan. A rumor was in existence that the Japanese had fortified their shores and stationed war junks to prevent the entrance of the steamers into their waters, but this was regarded as a piece of Chinese exaggeration. The Mississippi arrived at Shanghai from Hong Kong on the 24 of May, and was visited by the Susquehanna. Commodore Perry, during his stay, became the guest of the American Consul. On the 9th, Commodore Perry transferred his pennant to the Susquehanna, as his flag ship of the expedition. The Saratoga and Supply were to sail from Shanghai between the 10th and 15th of May, and the Mississippi and Susquehanna on the 17th. The fleet, it was supposed, would make its appearance in the Bay of Jeddo early in June.

Hon. John N. Steele, a prominent citizen of Dorchester county, Md., died at Cambridge, on Monday last, aged 58 years. The deceased was the whig candidate for Governor of Maryland at the first election under the new constitution, giving the choice of that officer to the direct vote of the people, and was defeated by a small majority, by Wm. Grason, Esq., the democratic candidate.

The new Sandusky steamer Mississippi, collapsed a flue on the night of the 17th, and twenty-five souls are thought to have perished. Only three were saved from Buffalo, instantly killing a fireman and seriously scalding two others. An alarm of fire spread among the passengers, and a general consternation prevailed, but the fears were quieted after a while, and the boat returned to Buffalo. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a flaw in the iron of the flue.

William Coleman, an old and inoffensive citizen of Scanston, Va., who lived alone, was found murdered in his own house on Sunday morning last. It is supposed he was murdered on the Thursday night previous, as the house had been fastened up from that time until broken open on Sunday by the neighbors, who suspected something was wrong. A scuffle was heard in the house by one of them, on Thursday evening, and a strange man was seen at the door, but little was thought of it at the time. The deceased was a cabinet maker, and it was thought was making money, which he kept in the house. The sum of $63 has since been found under the house, untouched. The murderer probably obtained a considerable sum, and escaped. The hammer with which the murder was committed was found on the floor, clotted with blood and the grey hairs of the murdered man.

The great earthquake, at Cumana, Venezuela, on the 15th ult., destroyed three churches, the Castle of San Antonio, (the last prison of Gen. Paez,) the theatre, the charity Hospital, that of the Lazarines, the college, the government house, &c. Almost all the private houses were also destroyed; and those which have not been entirely ruined have been greatly injured and left uninhabitable. The loss in property alone amounts to millions of dollars, besides the immense loss of life. It is stated that deep openings were formed in the earth in different places, and from them issue boiling water. The sea retired at the beginning several yards from the coast and then rose above its level and surrounded the city: the river Manzanares, which flows through the middle of the town, also rose several feet, while the bridge fell which connects the inhabitants on both sides. Hundreds of survivors were left houseless and penniless.

An inquest was held in New York on Thursday upon the body of a child named Frederick Kleinert, a native of Germany, aged four years. It appears from the testimony of the mother of the deceased, that they joined passengers to this country, and while on the voyage there was a great deal of sickness on board; the Captain treated them very badly, not giving them proper food, and there being no physician attached to the vessel, that there were 18 deaths on the voyage, mostly children. They were made to drink coffee made of salt water, and to do all their own cooking.

The case of Mrs. Gaines, in which she claims to be the rightful heir to a large estate in New Orleans, it is said, is again to come before the judicial tribunals. Mrs. Gaines, it is further stated, has lately been in New York city, with a new and important witness, General Villamil, of South America, who, it is claimed, has personal knowledge of the principal fact necessary for Mrs. Gaines to prove, which we suppose must mean the fact of her marriage, although this point is not stated. Gen. Villamil is a native of Louisiana.

Hon. John Taliaferro, one of the relics of that old fashioned race of Virginia gentlemen now becoming rapidly extinct, died at his residence in that State on the 14th instant. Mr. Taliaferro had attained an age of ninety ninety years. He was for perhaps forty years a Representative of the Northern Neck District in Congress, and was hardly ever defeated. Since his retirement from Congress he has held some public office in Washington, until a few months ago, when he resigned it on account of ill health.

A Court of Impeachment is now in session at Albany, for the trial of John C. Mather, one of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York. The tribunal is an august one, being composed of the judges of the highest State Court and the members of the State Senate. The slow and deliberate proceedings, the high official position of the accused, the grave charges of corruption preferred against him, and the unusual character of the whole affair, attract to it a large share of public attention.

☞ The Opelousas (La.) *Advocate*, has the following:

After a continued spell of dry, hot weather for several days, a copious thunder shower commenced on Tuesday night, succeeded by a change of temperature, which may be tolerable to the generality, but it is to the sick, and those who have not been entirely refined, it has been grievous; and hope of the planter, damns the blighting of the first frosts, condemnation to the thermometer of July.

How far their hope may be affected by this now, is to be seen.

Sickness has measurably abated; the corn crop seems not to be good all over the parish; and some, we believe, have commenced a light cotton picking. Potatoes promise to be unusually fine.

Horrible Phenomena.

It is not generally known that in Barbadoes there is a mysterious vault, in which are more dead to depth the dead. It is in a church yard near the sea side. In 1807, the first coffin that was deposited in it was that of a Mr. Gaskard; in 1808, a Miss A. M. Chase was placed in it; and in 1812, Miss D. Chase. In the end of 1812, the vault was opened for the body of the Hon. T. Chase; but the three first coffins were found to be so decayed, that, having been apparently tossed from their places. Again was the vault opened to receive the body of an infant, and the four coffins, all of lead, and very heavy, were found disturbed. In 1816 a Mr. Stevenson's body was placed in the vault, and again great disorder was apparent among the coffins. In 1819 a Mr. Chase was placed in the vault, and, as before, the coffins were in confusion. Each time that the vault was opened, the coffins were replaced in their proper situations—that is, three on the ground, side by side, and the others laid on them. The vault was then regularly closed; the door (a massive stone, which required six or seven men to move) was cemented by masons, and though the door was of lead, there was no marks of footsteps or tools—none with the heads down, and others, up. "What could have occasioned this phenomenon? In no other vault in the island had this ever occurred. Was it an earthquake which occasioned it, or the effects of an inundation in the vault?" These were the questions asked by a Barbadoes journal at the time; and no one could afford a solution.

The matter gradually died away, until the present year, when, on the 16th of February, the vault was again opened, and all the coffins were found thrown about the enclosure in confusion. A strict investigation took place, and no cause could be discovered. Was it, after all, that the sudden burst forth of noisome air from one of the coffins could have produced this phenomenon? If so, it is against all former experience. The vault has been hermetically sealed again—when to be re opened, we cannot tell.

In England there was a parallel occurrence to this, some years ago, at Euston, in Suffolk. It is stated that on opening a vault there, several leaden coffins, with wooden cases, which had been placed there, were found displaced, on the great consternation of the villagers. The coffins were again placed in order, and the vault was properly closed. When again a member of the family dying, they were a second time found displaced; and two years after that, they were not only found out of their place, but one coffin (so heavy as to require eight men to raise it) was found on the fourth step which led down to the vault; and it seemed perfectly certain that no human hand had done such.

AWFUL RAVAGE OF THE CHOLERA IN COPENHAGEN.—The Asiatic Cholera, we are by the European mail, is making rapid progress west and south, dealing death on every side, and in some places creating the utmost consternation and dismay. In march, on this occasion, has been from Persia direct, and the last accounts left it at Copenhagen, whence come to us the most melancholy reports. As many as *thirty thousand* inhabitants are stated to have fled from the city. The frequent interments in the street are the carpenters, people carrying the coffins; omnibuses convey full loads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands are in sufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are not to be found to read the burial service. *In Sunday week 170 coffins were lying in one church yard exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous.* The tower of the church was left to the elements, their day between working and funerals; the rackless are to be heard rollicking in taverns, and shouting, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die! The rich have applied, during the last few days, to the number of 14,000, passports to leave the place; the King and Prince and his consort have resolved on staying in Copenhagen, to serve as an encouragement and an example. A committee which has been formed for protecting the extinction of the cholera, counts all the wrecked inhabitants of still more wretched tenements to be brought into better dwellings, food and clothes bought, and the police have dispersed a number of rookeries or poor lodging houses.

Among the new victims are nine *physicians*, one of whom, Mr. Wilthusen, formerly part of the medical establishment of the King's household; our celebrated painter, Mr. d'Eckenberg, Baron de Holstein, Intendant of the Theatre Royal of Copenhagen, and M. Dunyer, a tailor, all in the navy. It is important to remark that all the dirty parts of the town (apart from the streets inoculated by the plague through the principal) are the most, and the extensive suburbs, are perfectly healthy. Scarcely a case has occurred in those quarters, and then it was invariably been some person who has worked all day in pestiferous districts. This at once decides the question as to what makes cholera (maliciously) prevalent. Vice, filth, and strutes, and crowded rooms, and misery, and panic fear.

Some cases of cholera have made their appearance at Flensburg and Sonderborg, and also in Denmark, but the persons attacked had either come from Copenhagen, or been in contact with such persons.

The St. Petersburg journals state that the cholera is at present raging in the new governments of Kiew and Tolyn, and that it has also burst out in the great commercial town of Berjoslaw.

TENNESSEE.—It is now said that there is a *tie* in the Memphis Congressional District, and that YERGER and STANTON will have to run another race.

In an article on the result of the election, the Nashville *Banner* explains how Johnson, the democratic candidate, obtained his election. I says:

Let us turn to a few facts already disclosed. When all the Congressional and Legislative returns shall be announced, other such facts will probably be as plainly disclosed.

Two years ago the whig majority in the 1st Congressional District, as shown by the vote for Governor, was 1748. This year Johnson beats Henry in this District 363 votes—making a clear gain of 2111 votes! At the same time the two whig candidates for Congress in this District have received 2944 votes more than the democratic candidate—making a clear gain upon the old whig majority of 5057 votes! Thus, in the democrats have gained in the Gubernatorial race, 2111 votes, and the whigs have gained, in the Congressional race, 5057 votes—all in the same day, and at the same ballot boxes! What Johnson has gained is only 15 votes more than the two whig candidates for Congress have gained! This shows a majority sufficient to account for Johnson's majority! But this is not the reality. In the democratic counties of Hardin, Hardeman, McNairy, Henderson and Hawkins, whigs have been elected to the Legislature; and in these same counties the whig votes cast for Congress have been increased in the Governor's election! Our friends probably thought that the gallant Henry was sure to have votes enough not to spare, and they therefore drew upon him in this extraordinary way. Our friends have thoughtlessly thrown away the victory, and have demoralized themselves, but they have lost the Governor, mainly by recalcitrants such as are pointed out above. Instead of merely the Legislature and half the Congressmen, they have lost equally entitled the Governor, the Legislature, and at least seven out of the ten Congressmen, had they stood together.

It is understood that T. BUTLER KING failed to notify Secretary GUTHRIE in relation to the charges recently preferred against his administration of the San Francisco Collectorship.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—OFFICIAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Thursday, 25th instant:

Admissions, 29; Discharges, 20; Deaths, 17—of which 14 were of yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1853.

INTERMENTS IN ALL CEMETERIES FOR THE TWENTY FOUR HOURS ENDING AT 6 A. M. ON THIS DAY (Saturday).

	adult.	infant.	fev. adult.	fev. infant.
Anunciation, interred about	1	1	1	1
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4	—	4	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	69	5	42	3
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	1	1	1
Charity Hospital	1	13	3	15
Protestant	1	1	—	—
St. Patrick's	4	20	7	17
Catholic No. 1	1	2	—	2
Catholic No. 2	1	5	2	5
St. Vincent de Paul, 2d Div.	23	6	19	6
Lafayette No. 1, 4th District	27	8	21	8
Hebrew				
Total	132	59	100	57

LOST CHILD.—A little fellow about five years old, who says his name is Frank, was brought to the Third District police office, on Thursday evening, having been found at the corner of Spain and Burgundy streets. Persons who are interested can obtain more information by applying to Capt. Maxwell.

REFRACTORY SLAVE.—Hanson Butler, a slave, was arrested on the Levee, on Thursday night, charged with being liquor and assaulting the officers who attempted to arrest him.

FOUND PROPERTY PETCH.—The Third District Police for Saturday, report that a house at the corner of St. Claude and Dauphine streets, was found to be in a number of articles of household furniture, clothing, &c., all supposed to be stolen.

THE BRAZOS WINE.—Pellegrin Bordeaux, of the Brazos District, reports having found a lot of twenty five or twenty-six barrels, between Canal and Claiborne streets, through out from the line between this City and Ralph. The wire was deposited at the police office.

DESERTED HOUSE.—The grocery store kept by Mr. Mitchell, at the corner of Hampden and Chartres streets, is reported as deserted by Mr. Mitchell, and owners and occupying being only, as stated, at all times, but especially do for night of the 25th inst.

EXTRA DRAWN BOTTLE.—Patrick O'Malley was arrested on Thursday night on the charge of being drunk and shooting his wife. He was brought before the Recorder yesterday morning and fined $5 or in default ordered to take the chain, and work out the fine.

CONTRAVENTION OF LAW.—A free woman of color, named Ann Johnson, was arrested on Thursday, charged with living in the State in contravention of law. She awaits examination before Recorder Winter.

LOST BOY.—A little boy, named Edward Tyler, was found on Thursday night, on Magazine street, lost, and taken to the Fourth District police office, where his friends can hear of him.

CONVICTED.—Wm. Johnson, who is charged with robbery on the person of a drunken man, was arrested on Thursday night, and taken before the Recorder for trial. The prisoner was convicted of the charge.

GRAND JURY.—Philip Rice, charged with the murder of Jas. Kaylor, was brought before the Grand Jury, and Kaylor has been arrested and remanded for examination on the 25th instant before Recorder Winter.

ALLEY.—T. S. Barron, accused of cutting his wife in the house in which he resided.

Drunk and disorderly, he having proven on a past and a good previous character.

FALSE PRETENCE.—Patrick Gaspey was arrested on Thursday on a charge of having obtained the sum of five dollars and eighty cents from the City Treasurer's office, by falsely representing himself as the brother of Patrick Dempsey, deceased, who had been employed in the Street Commissioner's Department, and merely being the property of the widow of said Patrick Dempsey. The consideration is Bond for the 2d of 8-pounder bell.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—John Powers was arrested on the charge of carrying Mr. Carson with a loaded pistol, but the latter declining to prosecute, Powers was fined $20 for carrying concealed weapons.

SHORT ARTICLE

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE B. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, Aug. 25.

The Collins' Steamer Pacific, arrived here at six this afternoon, with one hundred and seventy-six passengers.

On the 6th day, out from Liverpool, she broke a shaft, and she has made the rest of the trip with only one engine.

California Steamer.

New York, Aug. 24.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived here from Aspinwall, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st inst., and more than a million of dollars of gold.

London Consolidation.

The report that George Saunders has received his Commission as Consul to London is correct.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile.....George Elgin	12 o
Orleans Ware.....Wm. Walker	12 m
Covington.....Charles Spencer	12 m
Vicksburg.....Thomas Ed Lambkin	3 p m
St Louis.....Alex. Hamilton	5 p m
St Louis.....Mich Isaac	5 p m
Bayou Sara.....E. M. Jones, Master	5 p m
St Louis.....Capt. Fullerton	5 p m
St Louis.....D. Dunlap, Master	5 p m
Bayou Sara.....Belle Dunlap, Master	5 p m
Dallas.....Capt. Ogden	5 p m
Red River.....Splendid, Esq.	5 p m

To Morrow, Sunday, August 27th.

Mobile.....Florida, Grant	12 m
Bayou Sara.....F. P. Kimball, Gen	5 p m
Dallas.....Commercial, Parker	5 p m

☞ Howard's Cerbian Steam, prepared and sold by Dr. Howard, Howard Medical Rooms, 110 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily inundated in pints well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most satisfying testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however will vainly attempt to equal, much less, surpass. It cannot result in gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

Sold by J. WENSLY & CO.
131 Chartres st.
ap6-1y.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

For the Benefit of the Howard Association.

ON MONDAY, August 29th, a grand vocal and instrumental Concert will be given at the Hotel Bourgeois, No. 5 Rue Bourbon, for the benefit of the Howard Association.

The Concert will be at 8 o'clock, and Fourteenth street, first stoop of the Orleans Theatre, have kindly volunteered their services.

Many amateurs of the city will perform. The concert will be followed by a grand dress ball.

aug27 2t

BOURBONNAIS INSTITUTION.

No 24, Toulouse Street.

THE CLASS will open Monday, 12 September, 1853.

☞ Parents and guardians are requested to be present at the Institution, the night before, at 7 o'clock.

SUNDRIES—landing and in store—
Preserving Pots, by a phaeton;
Champagne Cider, 1st quality;
Claret